THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:20, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	300AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Salem	1033	1222PM	526	456
Alliance	1140	110	620	559
Canton	1254PM	156	700	698
Massillon	1255	216	730	646
Orrville	138	253	808	719
Wooster	212	322	840	746
Mansfield	405	509	1014	920
Crestline	439	539	1045	950
	600AM	610	1100	1000
Bucyrus	625	640	1135	1025
Upper Sandusky	719	722	1220AM	1100
Forest	753	755	1255	1133
Lima	925	911	216	1220PM
Van Wert	1053	1039	330	127
Fort Wayne	1220PM	1145	520	300
Columbia	110	1220AM	604	346
Warsaw	200	121	654	436
Plymouth	309	230	751	540
Valparaiso	426	357	927	713
Chicago	700	550	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	E 's
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	4430AM
Valparaiso	903	1250	637AM	637
Plymouth	1035	259	810	820
Warsaw	1133	420	901	940
Columbia	1219PM	530	944	1033
Fort Wayne	125	709	1050	1125
Van Wert	321	821	1126	1225PM
Lima	323	950	1234AM	215
Forest	439	1106	141	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	424
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	244	511
	605	1250	310	540
Crestline	625	200	330	600AM
Mansfield	657	230	348	636
Wooster	810	405	516	835
Orrville	907	430	540	905
Massillon	948	504	613	941
Canton	1004	521	628	1000
Alliance	1100	625	720	1115
Salem	1152	657	759	1142
Rochester	1254AM	815	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	959	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:00 p. m; New Castle, 4:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arrives at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, 8:50.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:15 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:30 p. m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	215PM	.....	345PM
Euclid Street	831	256	.....	356
Hudson	935	330	.....	510
Ravenna	1010	335	.....	546
Alliance	1110	510	.....	650
Bayard	1144	543	.....	
Wellsville	120PM	700	.....	

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	412PM	.....	....
Bayard	1032	526	.....	....
Alliance	1115	605	.....	715AM
Ravenna	1201PM	643	.....	810
Hudson	1238	716	.....	850
Euclid Street	1337	804	.....	1002
Cleveland	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	430PM	550AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	440	605	1050	....
Steubenville	555	723	1153	....
Wellsville	620	820	1120PM	610
Smith's Ferry	742	842	902	645
Beaver	812	912	930	733
Rochester	850	950	940	745
Pittsburgh	950	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	435PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	545	445
Beaver	788	315	555	455
Smith's Ferry	810	343	628	544
Wellsville	843	420	720	620
Steubenville	950	520	818	....
Bridgeport	1112	630	922	....
Bellair	1125	640	935	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.50, p.m.	Bayard, 9:55, a. m.
Bayard, 12:40 p.m.	N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

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"POWER LIME KILNS,"

in Bridgewater, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now for sale can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.

AMOS DOTTS.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 29. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 17, 1867. Established 1818.

Sharswood on Legal Tenders.

DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Borie vs. Trott. Constitutionality of legal-tender notes. Case stated. Opinion by Sharswood, P. J.

If any point may be considered as well settled, it is that the Constitution of the United States is a special grant or delegation of limited powers to the Federal Government.—"It has been truly said," observes C. J. Marshall, in the United States vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 212, "that under a Constitution conferring specific powers, the power contended for must be granted or it cannot be exercised." The same thing has been affirmed by Mr. Justice Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessees, 1 Wheaton, 326, "the Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication. And not to multiply citations—on so clear a principle—again by C. J. Marshall in McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 405. "This Government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge. *That principle is now universally admitted.*"

It follows that to sustain the constitutionality of an act of Congress—to determine that it is a law—an authority for it must be affirmatively shown. That authority must exist in the Constitution in express words, or the act must appear to be necessary and proper for carrying into execution some power or powers vested in Congress, in the Government of the United States, or in some department or officer thereof.

By this rule we are now to decide whether that clause of the act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," which provides that the notes issued in pursuance of that act "shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private"—is or is not a law of the land.

The counsel of the defendant—recognizing that on him rested the burden of maintaining the affirmative of this issue—claimed that the provision referred to was an exercise of authority visited in Congress under one or other of the following clauses of the enumeration in section 8 of article 1:

Paragraph 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Par. 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Par. 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Par. 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

I propose to examine these clauses with such other parts of the Constitution as have been supposed, in the course of the argument, to illustrate them. I feel some degree of confidence, not only from the well known ability, learning, and research of the counsel for the defendant, but from my own investigations, that if the act of Congress in question cannot be sustained on either of these clauses, it cannot be sustained at all.

I will begin with the last paragraph of the enumeration, because its proper construction has an important bearing on the other—Par. 18: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." I will not here revert to political and controverted grounds, nor to the argument by which, in the *Federalist*, No. 44, and elsewhere, the objections of the enemies of the Constitution to the sweeping words of this clause were met and answered by "its enlightened friends." I mean to take exclusively as my guide the principles judicially settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading cases of McCullough vs. The State of Maryland (4 Wheat., 316), The rule established in that case is well expressed by the reporter in the syllabus. If the end be legimate, and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may constitutionally be employed to carry it into effect. Let us recur, however, to the very words of the opinion, as delivered by C. J. Marshall:—"We think the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."—P. 421.

This is certainly a very large charter to the discretion of Congress, yet as a rule for judicial cases I am willing to accept it. It is apparent, however, from the very terms in which the principle is enunciated, that this discretion is not without limits.

It is not Congress which is to be the final judge as to whether a measure is necessary and proper for carrying into effect any of the delegated powers. Were it so, the enumeration would have been a vain and delusive mockery, and the fundamental principle that the Federal Government is one merely of limited authority, an unmeaning formula of words.

The limits plainly set in this language are these: 1. The end must be legitimate, and within the scope of the Constitution. 2.—The means must be appropriate and adapted to the end. 3. The means must not themselves be prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

There is, however, another limitation upon the discretion of Congress in the choice of necessary and proper means. It is clearly stated in McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, and indeed the principle of it may be considered to have ruled that case. I quote again the very words of the opinion:

"The power of creating a corporation, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not like the powers of making war or levying taxes, or of regulating commerce, a great substantive and independent power *which cannot be implied* as incidental to other powers, or used as a means of executing them." (4 Wheaton, 411.)

I understand the Supreme Court in this language to lay down the simple and reasonable—I might, perhaps, say the self-evident—proposition, that no one enumerated power can be incidental to another enumerated power. Three cases are stated as examples of substantive powers, but clearly only as examples. We have no right to say that any one of the express powers is more substantive and independent than another. Their very expression authoritatively stamps their character. If, therefore, a power is delegated, but in terms which import a limitation or qualification, it cannot be exercised as incidental to some other power, disregarding the limitation or qualification annexed to the express grant. Indeed, such limitation or qualification may be considered as a prohibition against the exercise of that power in any other way, and, therefore, within the limit which the Supreme Court places upon the discretion of Congress in the enunciation of the general principle, viz: that Congress cannot employ a measure, however necessary and proper it may be for carrying into effect some express power, if that measure has been prohibited.

I pass now to the consideration of those grants, from which, by the aid of the last paragraph of the enumeration, it is contended that Congress have authority to issue what this act calls "United States notes," and to make them a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

I. "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." (Art. 1, sect. 8, par. 3)

It must be admitted that standards of value and of weights and measures are means very appropriate and adapted to the regulation of commerce. But then we have in this enumeration a clause which expressly grants and defines the authority to create such standards. If it directs of what they shall consist, dongress cannot make another kind as incidental to the regulation of commerce.

With equal plausibility might it be pretended that, for the regulation of commerce, Congress could lay duties, imposts, and exercises, and pass bankrupt laws. Such measures might be very appropriate and adapted to that end. Yet surely it will not be maintained that, assuming these powers as incidental, Congress could disregard the rule of uniformity, which limits and qualifies the express delegation of them. This qualification is, in fact, a prohibition of any duties, imposts, or exercises, which shall not be uniform thoroughout the United States—of any laws on the subject of bankruptcies which shall not, in like manner, be uniform thoroughout the United States. (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 14.) These cases present a perfect illustration of the soundness of the limit to the discretion of Congress, prescribed by the Supreme Court, that a substantive power shall not be exercised as incidental. I do not however, consider them as any more perfect than the very case before us. If the power to create a standard of value and medium of exchange is expressly delegated, but confines by its terms, as we will presently see that it is, to coins—foreign or domestic—it is a prohibition of any other kind of money. Congress cannot, under the pretext of regulating commerce, infringe the prohibition thus laid on them.

II. "To borrow money on the credit of the United States." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 2.)

It has been argued that under this clause Congres may issue these "United States notes," because they are only acknowledgments of debt in a negotiable form, and in order to give them greater credit make them a legal tender. That there may be constitutionally issued to the public creditor certificates of the amount due, transfurable by assignment—or bonds, or notes payable to bearer, which can pass from hand to hand by mere delivery—I do not deny. These are all securities, and Congress are vested expressly with power "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 6.) This language is accurate. Securities *ex vi termini* are something different from money. This view is strengthened when we find the coin described in the same paragraph as *current coin*.

These United States notes are not securities for money which may be issued under the authority to borrow, but they are "bills of credit"—things distinct and different from securities. That there is such a distinction may be clearly shown by the judgment of the highest tribunal, which gives the law on these subjects to all other courts. According to that tribunal, bills of credit are not certificates of loan—not treasury bonds or notes—not acknowledgments of indebtedness, all of which are mere securities, but bills invested with the functions of money—just such bills as the United States notes issued in pursuance of the act of Congress in question. In Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters 431), C. J. Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "In its enlarged and perhaps literal sense the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument, by which a State engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevent, which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the term. The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes in common language denominating 'bills of credit.' To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing *paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money*, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have always been understood." The definition here given was subsequently reconsidered and sustained in in Briscoe vs. the Bank of Kentucky, 2 Peters, 257.

According to this clear and authoritative exposition, what distinguishes bills of credit from such securities as are issued to the public creditor is that the former are, and the latter are not, intended to circulate as money. These United States notes, then are not acknowledgments of debt nor "securities of the United States," but "bills of credit;" in other words "money." Indeed, this act of Congress of February 25, 1862, intends to leave no doubt on that point, for it expressly declares that they shall be "lawful money." In conformity, then, to the principle, as settled by the Supreme Court in McCullough vs. the State of Maryland, we must turn to the money clause to ascertain whether Congress had authority to make them "lawful money." That body cannot, as incidental to the power to borrow, create any kind of money, which will not stand the test of the express power which is granted on that subject.

If any doubt remains as to whether the right to emit bills of credit—to make paper money—can be exercised as incidental to the borrowing power, it ought, as it appears to me, be entirely dissipated by the proceedings of the Federal Convention when this clause was before them. I freely admit that the opinions expressed in a body are not conclusive upon the interpretation of the Constitution. That instrument is to be construed like all others—by its four corners. But surely C. J. Marshall relied "on the history of our country" in limiting the meaning of the words "bills of credit," we may resort for light to the opinions and votes of the men who framed the Constitution, in deciding whether, in the words "to borrow money" was intended to be included "to emit bills of credit," for that is the precise question we have here to consider.

By the ninth of the old articles of confederation, section 5, it was declared that "the United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States." In the plan of the Constitution, as reported to the convention by the committee of detail, of which Mr. Rutledge was chairman, this clause was copied—"to borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." On the 17th of August, 1787, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the words, "and emit bills." There was a debate on this motion, which is reported by Mr. Madison. It was argued by some, and Mr. Madison himself among the number, that the words had better remain, with a provision prohibiting them from being made a legal tender. Mr. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Washington, contended that it would have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States "to remove the *possibility of paper money.*" Other members who spoke concurred with him in this view. The motion was carried, and the words stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. Mr. Madison has added in a foot note, that the vote by Virginia in the affirmative was occasioned by his acquiescence, because he became satisfied that striking out the words would not disable the Government from the use of public notes, as far as they could be safe and proper, and would only cut off the pretext *for a paper currency*, and particularly for making the bills a *tender, either for public or private debts.* (5 Elliott's Debates, 434, 435.) I do not know how these proceedings may strike other minds, but they have convinced me that the Federal convention understood by "bills of credit," not securities—certificates of loan or indebtedness, treasury notes, or exchequer bills—but just what Chief Justice Marshall afterwards defined them to be "paper money," and meant to deny to Congress the power to make such money.

Luther Martin, in his address to the Maryland Legislature in justification of his course in retiring from the Federal Convention, has also given a brief sketch of this interesting debate, which corresponds in the main with that of Mr. Madison. He declares in the most emphatic manner that a majority of the convention being willing to risk any political evil rather than admit the idea of a *paper emission in any possible case*, refuse to trust this authority to the Government." (Secret Proceedings of the Federal Convention, p 57.) He afterwards informs the Legislature, as indicative of the temper of the body from which he had withdrawn, that as the Constitution "was reported by the committee of detail, the States were only prohibited from emitting them (bills of credit), *without the consent of Congress*; but the convention were so smitten *with the paper money dross*, that they insisted that the prohibition should be absolute." "It was my opinion sir," he proceeds to say, "that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that as we had not given authority to the General Government for that purpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States."

The members of the Federal Convention truly represented the views and feelings of the people of the States, by whom they had been chosen. No one acquainted with the history of the Revolution can be surprised at the extreme jealousy entertained of investing either the Federal or State Governments, or even both, by joint action, with any discretion on this subject. It is plain that the men who framed the Constitution—the men who ratified it in the State Conventions—the great mass of their constituents—meant nothing less than to exclude forever, by any possible implication (Mr. Martin), "the use of paper money"—(Mr. Wilson)—"the evil" again and again solemnly pledged for the redemption of the Continental bills of credit, had been shamefully violated. The tender laws of the States, enacted at the urgent solicitation of Congress for the purpose of sustaining their credit, had utterly failed. The amount of private wrong thereby inflicted on individuals and families was incalculable. Congress in a circular address in 1779—after promising solemnly that the amount of the bills should on no account exceed $200,000,000—indignantly repelled the idea that there could be any violation of the public faith, or that there did not exist ample funds to redeem them. The emission, however, very soon after swelled to $379,000,000, and having ceased to circulate quietly died in the hands of its possessors. (3 Story on the Const. 223-224.) No financiering was found so easy and attractive, and at the same time so delusive and destructive as that of resorting to paper money. "Who," said a member of the Revolutionary Congress in debate, "will consent to load his constituents with taxes, when we can send to our printer and get a wagon-load of money, and pay for the whole with a quire of paper?" (Breck's history of Continental money, p. 13.) Well said Mr. Read, of Delaware in the Federal Convention, that such a power would stamp the Constitution with "the mark of the beast in Revelations" and Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, only expressed the feelings of the entire country when he declared that he would rather reject the whole plan than retain the three words "and emit bills." It requires but a slight knowledge of the times to conclude that if these three words had been retained, or had it been imagined that, though stricken out, as by comparing the new with the old system everybody could see that they were, they still lurked in the instrument as incidental to some other power, the Federal Constitution would never have been ratified by nine States. In the discussions and publications which followed on the promulgation of the plan, before proceeding to vote on it in the State conventions, as well as in the debates of those bodies, so far as they have been preserved and handed down to us, though every hole and corner of the instrument was ransacked to find objections, I am not aware that it was ever suggested that it might possibly contain so odious and unpopular a power. The voice of the instrument itself appeared sufficiently marked and unmistakable.

II. I come now to consider the remaining clause, which has been relied on as the source of authority to pass the act in question. "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 5.) It is evident not merely from the words, but from their juxtaposition with the clause for fixing a standard of weights and measures, that the Constitution intends that the money of the United States shall be not merely a medium of exchange, but a *standard of value.* Uniformity and stability were the ends in view, and for this reason those powers were vested exclusively in the Federal Government.—Here, and here alone, and not as a mere incident to something else, are we to look for whatever authority Congress possesses over the subject of money. These words seem to me to sanction only coins or metallic currency. In the *Federalist*, No. 42, this is taken for granted. "All that need be remarked on the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, is, that by providing for this last case the Constitution has supplied a material omission in the articles of confederation. The authority of the existing Congress is restrained to the regulation of coin *struck* by their own authority or that of the respective States. It must be seen at once that the *proposed uniformity in the value of the current coin* might be destroyed by subjecting that of foreign coin to the different regulations of the different States." Judge Story thought so, for he says: "The power to coin money is one of the ordinary prerogatives of sovereignty, and is almost universally exercised in order to preserve a proper circulation of *gold coin of a known value* in the home market." (3 Story on the Const., 17.) But the Supreme Court of the United States have not left this to inference, but have distinctly declared the same opinion in the U. S. vs. Marigold, 9 Howard, 560, in which an act of Congress punishing the offence of importing spurious coin was held to be constitutional on the ground that the provisions of the act appertained, to use the very words of the opinion, "to the execution of an important trust invested by the Constitution, and to the obligation to fulfil that trust on the part of the Government, namely, the trust and duty of creating and maintaining a *uniform and pure metallic standard of value* throughout the Union. The power of coining money and of regulating its value was delegated to Congress by the Constitution for the very purpose, as assigned by the framers of that instrument, of creating and preserving the uniformity and purity of such *a standard of value.*"

The word *coin* is one of well settled meaning. The primary sense of the *noun*, according to Dr. Webster, is "the die used for stamping money," and the undisputed signification of the *verb*, according to most, if not all, the lexicographers, is "to stamp metal and convert it into coin." In Wharton's Law Lexicon (*ad verbum*) it is said: "Strictly speaking, coin differs from money as the species differs from the genus. Money is any matter, whether metal, paper, beads, shells, &c., which has currency as a medium in commerce. *Coin is a particular species, always made of metal and struck according to a certain process called coining.*" It was urged at the bar—I do not know whether seriously or not—that printing is stamping and these notes might therefore literally be said to be coined. No such use of the word in any author has been shown. We may say figuratively *to coin a story* meaning to invent one, but never *to coin the book* in which it is printed. The story is a fiction—the coinage of the brain—the book a reality. Surely, however, no—one will contend in earnest, that if sufficient number of clerks had been employed, and these notes had all been written with the hand, they would have been unconstitutional, but that printing them makes them valid.—To state the case thus is to reduce the argument to an absurdity.

It may seem like laboring unnecessarily at very plain proposition, but I will hazard some further illustrations.

The notes in question draw a plain distinction on their face between themselves and coins. They promise to pay *dollars.* What is a *dollar?* To a similar question, What is a pound? Sir Robert Peel answered: "A pound is a definite quantity of gold, with a mark upon it to determine its weight and fineness." Many pages have been written to controvert this definition, and to prove that a pound is a mere abstraction—something like a mathematical point, without length, breadth or thickness. But common sense, I think, vindicates Sir Robert Peel. A standard measure must be some actual length or capacity—a standard weight some actual weight.—How else can other weights and measures be compared with it? This is the object of a standard. So a standard of value must be some actual value. I would say, drawing the definition from the statute-book—I know not where else to look for it—a dollar is a silver coin, weighing four-hundred and twelve and one-half grains, or a gold coin, weighing twenty-five and four-fifths grains, of nine-tenths pure to one-tenth alloy of such metal. These notes [illegible] coins. To [illegible] dollars [illegible]

As they do not state on their face when they are to be paid, in law, if issued by an individual or corporation, they would be payable on demand. (Whitlock vs. Underwood, 3 B. & C., 187; Story on Notes, par. 50.) Payable in what? In themselves, if they are coins, or dollars. They are promises to pay on demand payable in promises to pay on demand. A promise to pay my represent coin, and circulate as such. It is properly designated as "*currency*, and is one of many modes by which the use of an extensive standard may be spared by the substitution, as a medium of exchange, of public or private credit. It is safe and convenient, as well as economical, as long as it represents the standard, by being immediately convertible into coin. But in its very nature it is not coin. Its value or power of purchasing other commodities depends as well upon the confidence of the community in the ability and intention of the issuers to redeem it as upon the amount issued. Coin, upon the other hand, possesses present, actual, intrinsic value. If you obliterate from the pound weight the public mark which attests its conformity to the standard, it still weighs the same as before. So you may erase the image from the coin, yet its value remains. Blot out, however, the superscription from these pieces of paper, and nothing remains—they are worthless. The stamp on the coin is really nothing but a certificate of the weight and fineness of that piece of metal. Government guarantees nothing but this—makes no contract to deliver corn, wool, or leather in exchange for it.—The power of regulating its value can only extend to declaring that in law a certain number of one coin shall be deemed the equivalent of another of a different denomination in contracts and other transactions. In the market, unequal values cannot be made equal by law. Congress has no power to enact how many bushels of wheat an eagle shall exchange for, and if they had, and should make the experiment, the act, like all attempts by Government to change the laws of value, which are natural laws, would be futile.

The legislation of Congress upon this subject recognizes the differences between these United States notes and coin, and that they are not of equal value.

The act before us (Feb. 25, 1863) requires duties on imports and the interest of the public debt to be paid in coin, and provides that the notes "shall be received *the same as coin at their par value* in payment for any loans that may thereafter be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury." So by the act of March 17, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase coins with them at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest. And the act of March 3, 1863 prohibits the loan of *currency* or money on the security of gold or silver coins, exceeding in amount the *par value of the coin* pledged or deposited as security. By the first of these acts coin is treated as the standard; by the last, paper. The one speaks of the *par value of the notes*, the other of the *par value of the coins.*

If the word *coin* has any more general or figurative sense in the phrase, *to coin money*, than that I have assigned o it, it must be held to have the same in other parts of the article. In foreign coin will be included foreign paper money, and Congress may regulate its value, and make it a legal tender.—They may thus treat notes of the Bank of England and France, Austrian and Russian government money, but not State bank notes. Congress has no power of regulating the value of any money except foreign coins and money coined by its own authority. If to coin money means to stamp paper, then the clause which forbids the States "to emit bills of credit" was unnecessary; the prohibition "to coin money" included it. The terms of that very prohibition show that in the minds of the makers of the Constitution "to coin money" and "emit bills of credit" were two entirely distinct and different things. In short, in whatever point of view it is regarded, it seems to me that the position that this clause authorizes or permits any other but metallic money is untenable.

The restrictions on the States illustrate and confirm the opinion which I have expressed upon the proper construction of the paragraph before us. "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. (Art. 1. sec. 10.) The whole power over contracts resided in the States before the ratification of the Federal Constitution. This section admits it, and leaves it there, subject only to two restrictions, both having the same end in view—the inviolability of contracts. Inasmuch as the States cannot coin, and the Federal Government alone can, and inasmuch as the States cannot make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, it follows that gold or silver coins, foreign or domestic, as regulated by Congress, constitute the only lawful money. This was evidently Mr. Webster's opinion in that able speech on the Specie Circular, which was cited at the bar, and in which he declared "*that go'd an'd silver*, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this." And still more emphatically: "Most *unquestionably* there is and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this Government, or any other, but gold and silver.—*This is a Constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance.* The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it but to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, *it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender.* The constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved, and it ought to be preserved *sacredly under all circumstances.*"—(4 Webster's Works, 271,280) I must confess that upon a question of this magnitude—amid the conflict of opinion by which I am surrounded—my mind has rested with confidence and satisfaction upon this clear and decided conclusion of a great intellect. Mr. Webster's fame rests mainly on his eminence as a constitutional lawyer. The Constitution has been the study of his life, the subject of most of his professional and political efforts. He belonged to no school of strict construction, but on all occasions was found always contending for the broadest charter to the Federal Government. The opinions he expressed in his seat in the Senate of the United States, under the sanction of his official oath, are entitled to be received as deliberate and well considered.

With Mr. Webster I regard these provisions of the Constitution upon the subject of contracts and tenders as "of the very highest importance," and "to be preseved sacredly under all circumstances." They rest upon sanctions, which ought to be considered as of the most inviolable solemnities, at all times and in all emergencies. The true strength of a government—the best foundation on which can rest the confidence and affection of its people—is the security which it guarantees to property. This depends in this country upon these constitutional provisions which absolutely protect, under the Ægis of the courts of justice, alike the daily earnings of the poor and the accumulated savings of the rich man, not only from fraud and violence, but from the government itself, except in the form of open and equal taxation.

It has been strongly urged upon us that Congress has the power of debasing the coin, either in weight or fineness, without changing the denomination or legal value. What, it has been asked, is the difference between that and issuing paper money, even though that paper should be at the time depreciated below the value of coin? I answer, that because Congress may possibly accomplish a certain end by constitutional means, it does not follow that the same object can be obtained by means which are not constitutional. Though, by the process of debasing the metallic standard, Congress may, perhaps, reduce all debts, public and private, fifty per cent., it does not follow that they can enact directly that the man who owes one hundred dollars to another shall be quit upon the tender of fifty. We apply no such principle to other cases. Because under a power a man may dispose of an estate by will, we do not hold that he can do the same in any other way than that directed or prescribed.

But considering it merely as an argument of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, it appears to me equally inconclusive. There are very important differences between debasing the coin and issuing paper money, though their practical results may in some respects be similar. It may well have been intended to leave to Congress discretion as to the one, but to deny to either branch of the Government, State or Federal, any discretion as to the other.

I. The debasing of the coin as a financial measure for the purpose of discharging the public debt would be an open, gross, and palpable breach of faith, scarcely possible in the present age of the world. Changes, however, for the mere purpose of regulating the value of the currency, may be occasionally necessary. "Arbitrary governments," says Albert Gallatin, "have at various times, in order to defraud their creditors, debased the coin, whilst they preserved its denomination, and thus subverted the standard value, by which the payment of public and private debts, and the performance of contracts ought to have been regulated. This flagrant mode of violating public faith has been long proscribed by public opinion. Governments have, in modern times, substituted for the same purpose, issues of paper money, gradually increasing in amount and decreasing in value. It was to guard against these evils, that the provisions in the Constitution on that subject were introduced." (Considerations on the Currency, p. 72.)

It is true that the coin has been debased in our own times and country, but never with a view to defraud either public or private creditors. When the coinage of the United States was first regulated in 1792, a double standard, both of gold and silver, was adopted, and the proportion of these two metals fixed at one to fifteen, which was then about their true relation in the market. But though the relation between gold and silver is certainly more steady than that between any two other commodities, at least within short periods of time, yet it is not immutable. Accordingly, about the year 1821, a change was observed to have occurred. An ounce of gold, instead of being worth only fifteen ounces of silver, was really exchangeable for about sixteen ounces. Of course no one would pay a debt with sixteen ounces of silver, when he could do so with fifteen. The consequence was that the gold coins disappeared entirely from circulation, in obedience to the invariable law that the mental legally undervalued is always expelled. Silver became practically the only standard. The act of June 25 1834, commonly called the gold bill, undertook to restore the true relation. To do this, either the gold coin must be debased or the silver enhanced. The latter course would have been fraught with more injustice and mischief than the former. Though the true policy may have been to let things alone, or to have established as the only legal what had practically become the actual standard, yet many pure and eminent statesmen were then and still are wedded to a different policy. Subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1837, the weight and standard of the coin of both medals were slightly changed with no design but to maintain, if possible, a currency of both gold and silver. Silver, however, being now undervalued, was banished from circulation as gold had been before. By the act of February 21, 1853, a much more considerable reduction was made in the weight of silver coins less than the dollar, but evidently only for the purpose of supplying a subsidiary currency, for small payments; for by the same act it was provided that the silver coins issued in conformity thereto should be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars. I have no doubt that all this tamp

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 17, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R. DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

Associate Judge.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.

ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.

WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissoner.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.

G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp.;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Trustees of Academy.

S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

COL. CAKE, the Collecter of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia, last week received a letter from Secretary McCullough stating that he had heard with great regret that he (Col. Cake) had appointed to subordinate places in the Custom House, "men who had abused President Johnson." Col. Cake, replied that he did not know where to look for men that had not abused him—the Democrats abused him before the election, the Republicans since—hence he had "caught fits" all around.

TOOMBS of Georgia, has written a letter to the secretary of the National Democratic Committee in which he avows himself willing and anxious to act with the Democratic party, believing that in the end the "lost cause" will be vitalized through it. He concludes his letter by saying that—"I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I am to-day ready to use the best means I can command to establish the principles for which I fought.

SENATOR THAYER advanced an idea during the debate in the Senate on Friday last, on the threatened Indian War, which, if acted upon by Congress, would go far toward putting an end to the troubles on the Western frontier. His plan is to put all the indians together on a reservation, and to exclude them from all communication with the whites. This is a hard hit at the civilization of the times, but it is nevertheless true that the intercourse of the red man with the white has tended largely to corrupt and debase the savage.

THE editor of the *Local* has on numerous occasions directly benefited the Union party of this county by his obscene and scurrilous attacks upon some of our citizens; but at no time in the past has he accomplished so much in this particular as he did last week. The editor of that paper is the son-in-law of H. B. Anderson, the "Lost Cause" candidate for county Treasurer, and the people look upon his utterances just now, in reference to that office as being *inspired by the candidate himself*. His attempt therefore to silence everybody by personal abuse who shows a disposition to oppose his election, as is clearly developed in the last *Local*, will not only prove a failure, but the initiatory steps toward doing so, have already, on the other hand, lost him every particle of sympathy and friendship which he had in the Republican ranks in this vicinity. *We know this to be so.* Since the appearance of the last *Local* no less than a half dozen Republicans of this place have said in our presence, "we have heretofore felt kindly toward Mr. Anderson, but such low attacks as these, made upon his neighbors, from his own house, are not to be tolerated, and we shall now do everything we can ourselves, and induce others to do the same, to prevent him from getting even a single vote outside of his party at the election." By a gentlemanly and dignified course toward his political opponents he might have retained the good-will of a large portion of them, and probably received the *support* of a few; but as matters now stand, the only political sympathy he has is in the "Lost Cause" ranks, and the only votes he will get will be those furnished by "Lost Cause" men. *Capt. Barnes will now get the full vote of his party*, and he may feel under obligations to the *Local* for giving it to him.

DURING the past week we have seen and conversed with quite a number of the leading Unionists of the county. All seem well pleased with our candidate for Supreme Judge, and report general satisfaction with our county ticket. There is neither lukewarmness, or disaffection in our ranks anywhere; and while the *whole* vote of the county will more than likely fall below what it was last year, it will be found that the Union majority will be as large, and probably larger, proportionately, than it was at that time. The "Lost Cause" men however, cannot survey so pleasing a scene as this. There is general apathy in their ranks, besides, downright mutiny in special localities. The Free Railroad intrigue is the cause of this mutiny in some districts, in others, the ridiculous platform of the party is producing disaffection, and in still others the blackguardism of the party paper is disgusting to many of the most respectable and intelligent members of that organization. On last Friday, only while in New Brighton, we met with one of the ablest and most influential Democrats of the county, who told us that "he had always been a Democrat, had scarcely if ever, split his ticket, but he believed that there was but one man on the Democratic ticket that he would support this fall. He was dissatisfied with his party's position on the free railroad question, ashamed of the platform adopted by their county convention, and disgusted with the editorial conduct of their paper. He remarked further, that "from the time McGreggor first went into the *Star* office, until now, we have never had anything but a blackguard to conduct our paper, and I will put up with it no longer." His vote and influence will more than likely be hereafter given to the Union party, and in whose ranks he should have been long ago himself.

THE editor of the *Local* some three weeks ago told his readers that our interrogations as to his "private character and military history" were "annoying" to him, and intimated that if we would now "leave him alone" in these particulars, he would pursue a similar course toward us. We accepted the proposition, and have studiously avoided referring to him in an offensive personal sense ever since. But *he* pursued a very different course: As soon as he obtained a promise from us not to "twit" him with his "private character and military history" he renewed his blackguardism, and his last issue is by all odds the most scurrilous sheet ever issued in this county.—In that paper he editorally calls us all the names he can think of, and not content with that he takes shelter behind an anonymous signature, and writes more senseless things about our "military history" than "anybody ever dreamed of before."

We have no defence to make now of our military conduct while in the field. That conduct was reported, (and not by our own procurement either) to the War Department, by our superior officers, was there passed upon, and such testimonals awarded us for "good conduct in battle," as but few volunteer officers ever received. Under these circumstances, then, we repeat, we have no defence to make; and as we have never been charged with the commission of a military crime, or the omission of a military duty, by a reputable or responsible party, we shall handy no words in reference to our military conduct, with either a notorious "bummer," a "bounty money recruit" or a substantially dismissed junior officer. On that "pint" we bid them a cordial good bye. But on another point we are loth to part with the latter, and think we *shall* not until we give him his military history, in *multum in parvo* style, stating first how it came into our possession, and why it remained unpublished up until this time. Many of the readers of the *Argus* will recollect that last summer we had quite a "military history" discussion in the two papers of the county. In order to get Odell's military history, we addressed a letter to an officer of his regiment, who was his superior in rank, in reference to his conduct while in the army, and received in reply the letter which is herewith appended. The day before this letter reached us Odell published his own military history, written by himself, in the *Local*. The history given him by his superior officer contrasted so unfavorably with the one written by himself, and put him in so degraded a light, that we took pity on him, wrote him a private note, quoted his history as given by his superior officer, and told him, if he now ceased his personal attacks upon ourself and political friends we would not expose him to the scorn of the soldiers and the contempt of the citizens of the county among whom he resided. We took occasion too to tell him that this proposition was *not made through any disinclination on our part to see in print whatever might be truthfully said of us.* And this is the letter the poor dolt has been telling his readers we wrote, "asking him to spare us." He could not comprehend an act of kindness, and to this day he does not know that its publication was withheld simply because of our forbearance toward a weak, unfortunate man, who accidentally became an officer of the army, when material for such became scarce in the regiment to which he belonged. To our note he sent us a saucy reply and told us to publish the letter if we chose to do so. We however never put in print, nor would we do so *now* if his recent conduct did not show us beyond a doubt that he was neither more nor less than a common blackguard. We withhold the officer's name who furnished us with this history, as well as his post office address, premising at the same time that he is a distinguished, respectable and influential man in the county where he resides. Here is his letter:

———, OHIO, Aug. 23, 1863.

CAPT. J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 18th is received. J. H. Odell was originally Orderly Sergeant of Co. K, 30th Ohio, but was reduced to the ranks for drunkenness and insubordination; was afterwards promoted and finally became Adjutant when material for officers become pretty scarce. Got drunk while at Nashville on his way home on veteran furlough in 1864, and was kicked down stairs and out of the barracks by the privates of the regiment; was sent to his company. He did his duty well enough when sober; was always rebel in his views, was threatened with court martial for treasonable language while we lay in front of Vicksburg. None of the officers of the regiment were willing to disgrace him, by prefering charges against him. He dried up and nothing was done. This in short is his history. Of course I don't wish to be brought into your quarrels in Beaver, especially with an officer of my own regiment. The most that can be said against him, is that he was always a rebel in sentiment, was extremely fond of bad whiskey, overbearing and tyranical in his treatment of the men with whom he was very unpopular.

Very Respectfully Yours, &c.

There, J. H. Odell, is your military history, as given by an officer of your own regiment. Is it not a "thrilling" one, and should you not be "proud" of it, as you have repeatedly stated you were. Get it framed, hang it up in your parlor, and let posterity see what you did toward putting down the Great Rebellion, and how you did it.

THE *Local* has repeatedly insinuated of late that Capt. Jas. Darragh and Sergeant Robt. Dickey were dissatisfied with the result of our primary meetings. This is simply an injury to these gentlemen, and is destitute of even a shadow of truth. They were Union men from *principle*, not from a desire to get offices, are Union men still, and in full accord with their party; and this attempt of the *Local's* to throw suspicion upon their party fealty is as contemptible as it will be fruitless. That paper receives no thanks from either of them for thus using their names.

THE Ohio township correspondence in the last *Local* is too stupid a dodge to be tried in Beaver county. That communication was written in Beaver, by a man living in the place, and by a person who never was, and who could not now be anything but a 'Lost Cause" man.

THE "Lost Cause" party have a troublesome time in explaining away the opinion of Judge Sharswood on the legal tender question. Some of their editors undertake to do it in one way, while others put it entirely upon different grounds. The better plan we judge, would be to let the opinion explain itself, and to this end they should publish it as it was rendered. Could not the *Local* let its readers see this opinion in its columns?

THE editor of the *Local* assumes, not to argue with, but to *abuse* every person who feels disposed to utter a word against Mr. Anderson's claim to the county treasurer hip. We have thus far received the lion's share of that abuse. This conduct, however, shall not drive us to retaliate in kind, but on the contrary we always have and shall continue to treat Mr. A., with all the courtesy due a gentleman of his good habits, quiet disposition and mature age. *Personally*, then Mr. Anderson will have no cause of complaint against us. But outside of personal considerations, there are *public interests* involved that prompt us to oppose his political aspirations, and particularly his desire just now to be put in charge of the public funds of the county.—Some of these we will now refer to, leaving others to be investigated at another time:

It is a safe rule, and one that should always be followed, to entrust the handling of the people's funds only to such persons as have shown a capacity to manage their own successfully. Has Mr. Anderson the credit of having this capacity? We think not! But, on the other hand the facts warrant us in saying that but few men of Mr. Anderson's age, doing business as long as he has, and meeting with no misfortune, are in a worse shape, financially, than he is himself. We say this not in anger, nor to wound his feeling's, but because it is a duty we owe to the public, and one which, it would be criminal in us to shrink from performing.

Mr. Anderson has been represented to us recently as being favorable to a repudiation of the National debt! This may possibly be a mistake, and to ascertain whether it is or not, we now ask him to state, if he did not on one or two occasions lately ask certain men if they held Government bonds, and when answered in the affirmative, insinuate that they had better dispose of them soon for the chances were that they would be worthless before long! We repeat, Mr. A., is *possibly* misrepresented on this subject, but if not, his claim to receive and disburse Government money—the people's taxes—is no stronger than would Jeff. Davis' be for the same position, nor would the credit of the nation be in safer hands.

CONGRESS on Saturday last agreed upon a supplemental reconstruction bill, which was promptly passed and sent to the President. In it General Grant has conferred upon him the general supervision of the work of reconstruction. The President will likely veto the bill, but Congress will pass it over his head. The bill will appear in our next issue.

General Grant's Views.

Much has recently been said in relation to General Grant's reconstruction views. They will be readily comprehended *now* by reading the following telegram from him to General Sheridan on the 25th of June;

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Enforce your construction of the military bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force. [Signed],

U. S. GRANT, General.

SANTA ANNA, after all has not been executed in Mexico, as was reported some time ago. The latest intelligence is to the effect that he is a prisoner at Campeachy, and all the while shouting "Long Live the Mexican Republic."

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND of the New York *Times* was named by the President a few days ago, as minister to Austria. On Monday last the Senate was asked to confirm the appointment, but tabled it by a large majority, instead.

EDITOR ARGUS: Before writing you any further on the question of a *General Rail Road Law*, I awaited the appearence of the *Local*, supposing the editor would give me some explanation in reference to his course, as a delegate in the Democratic State Convention, and how he *became a delegate*, who appointed him, or whether self constituted, also some explanation of the non-action of the State Convention on this subject. But as I am one of the rank and file he feigns to pass my article by with silent contempt. But undertakes to mystify and cover up his inconsistent and rascally conduct, by abusing you and other men in the Republican party; and by saying that the Democratic party is in favor of a Free Rail Road Law any how, and that they elected some man by the name of Boyle, President of the Convention, and another by the name of Wallace, chairman of some committee, and that our county convention passed a resolution in favor of such an act, where he might have added, he knew everybody was in favor of it and where the Democratic party are largely in the minority and have no power. This is sage reasoning indeed, for an editor of a newspaper! He may think I am not worth noticing, but I can tell him he can't hide his conduct or escape the condemnation of honest and intelligent Democrats by raising a mist of this kind. Will he tell me and the reading people of Beaver county that "it is not necessary for a Democratic convention to pass resolutions in favor of a General Rail Road Law, that they are in favor of it any how," when but two Democrats in the State Senate voted for such an act last winter and all the rest voted against it. If the Democratic party, as a party, had been in favor of a Free Rail Road Law, we would have had it enacted last winter, and this the editor of the *Local* knows, if not blinded by prejudice. A resolution was passed, he says, in our county convention because we have to deal with representatives who are opposed to it. He has stated in almost every paper for months past that Quay and Taylor voted against a General Rail Road Law. I did not vote for Quay nor Taylor and dont know the latter personally, but I have watched their course closely on this question, and have never been able to discover an act or a vote they gave against a Free Rail Road Law. I did not endorse their votes on many other questions, but on this I did and do still. And I can't see how an honest advocate of this measure can consistently denounce its supporters of whatever party they may belong. Let them be condemned for what they do wrong, and praised for what they do right.

The course of Odell in denouncing every Republican whether he favored a liberal Rail Road Law or not, is an argument to my mind that he cares nothing about its success himself, and that he only tries in this to deceive the people for party purposes.

It is great presumption on the part of Odell who has only lately come into the County and State, as I understand, to undertake to lead, drive, or deceive the masses of the democratic party in this way. There never was a measure agitated in this State in which the people felt a deeper interest. They are watching every movement of the politicians and following them in every step. They are reading the newspapers, searching the record and scrutinizing all their actions. They are too intelligent and too well posted to be deceived by falsehoods and misrepresentations. They can also see that the Democratic party by refusing to pass a resolution, committing the party in favor of a General Rail Road Law have thereby arrayed themselves against it. And there is no evasion, no abuse that can be heaped on others—no false issue can be made nor smoke raised to blind the people to the fact that Odell has betrayed the people of Beaver county and stultified himself by his action as delegate to the State Convention. What does it amount to, that a Mr. Boyle a Free Rail Road man was president of the Convention, or that Wallace was appointed chairman of a committee? Who cares or what is the difference who was president of the Convention or chairman of a committee? What power have they over the question? This is a most miserable subterfuge. There would be just as much sense and as good reasoning to say that *Odell* was a delegate to the State Convention, and therefore the Democratic party is in favor of a General Rail Road Law, or that two Democratic Senators voted for and nine against it, and therefore the Democratic party is in favor of it. Stand up to the scratch *Mr. Odell*. Let there be no dodging, you must stand by your record. You assume to instruct and lead the Democratic party in this county but you must not attempt to do it by imposition and fraud; to do this you must pursue a straight forward manly fair and honorable course. I am not the only Democrat that is watching, but there are many others who have discovered that there is "something rotten in Denmark." Although I have been a live long Democrat I can't help but express my gratification at the manly stand that the Republican State convention has taken in committing their party to this measure, and I am glad you, Mr. Editor of the *Argus*, were there to urge the matter upon them.

It is high time that the restrictive policy that has clogged the wheels of our commerce and prevented the proper development of our natural resources, should be changed, and one adopted that would speedily develop the great wealth underlying the broad acres of the Commonwealth. The immense resources of Pennsylvania are not surpassed anywhere.—Let us have this law, and it will stimulate energy and capital in developing these great resources, and our industrial advancement will be wide spread and beneficial. Such a policy has been long since inaugurated in other States, and why should we lag behind.

I am sorry if anything I have written has been the cause of calling out the abuse, which the editor of the *Local* has heaped upon you and others in his paper of last week, but you may have this satisfaction, that such blackguardism can only injure himself and the party he professes to support. Such foul language can only have the effect of disgusting every respectable and right thinking man.

Please excuse mistakes and inaccuracies as I write in a great hurry that I may be in time for publication in your paper of this week.—I did not receive the *Local* till late.

A DEMOCRAT.

—Our correspondent need give himself no uneasiness about the abuse or spleen directed toward us in the last *Local*. The public generally understand that when a man gets whipped in argument he resorts to personal abuse, and this is precisely the predicament in which the editor of the *Local* now finds himself. He was "annoyed" a few weeks ago by matters touching himself personally, and then wanted us to meet him in *argument*. Judging from his last paper, he got his fill of the latter on the Free Railroad question at the start, and now like a whipped boy he is obliged to resort to a species of slang that would better become "crazy Hannah," than the conductor of even such a newspaper as he is connected with. He, has learned by this time, we take it, that *argument* is not his forte, and if not permitted to indulge in *personal attacks* he might as well close his office up. What an honor to the profession he shows himself to be!

(BY REQUEST.)

Temperance Convention.

NEW CASTLE, July 4th, 1867.

The convention called by the I. O. of G. T. of this place met at White Hall, this A. M., at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the chairman of the Committee of arrangements by calling Rev. Winter to the chair. Mr. Winter made a few remarks on taking the chair, and then called on Dr. R. A. Browne to lead in prayer.

On motion, Mr. Thos. W. Douglass of Harlansburg, was elected Secretary *pro. tem.*

The credentials of the delegates from the various counties included in the call were requested, and on completing collection it was found that but Lawrence, Beaver and Mercer were represented.

A few remarks were made by Rev. Wm. F. Cowden, of New Castle.

On motion of Dr. Browne, all members of christian churches and all other friends of temperance were requested to hand in their names and become members of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson a committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Rev Cowden, W. W. Walker, R. Craven, S. J. McBride and E. A. Barnes.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed, viz: Dr. R. A. Browne, J. Harvey Stevenson, I. P. Cowden and S. L. Montgomery.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 2 P. M. and was called to order by the Chairman. Rev. Cowden led the convention in prayer.

The committee on permanent organization made their report as follows:

Your committee would respectfully report, recommending that the temporary officers now incumbent continue to preside until the convention assumes a definite organization, and they would further recommend that the convention organize a permanent District Temperance Union, auxilary to the State Temperance Union, embracing the counties of Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver, and that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Union.

On motion of Rev. Davidson, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

The Committee on resolutions reported.—The report was read and on motion was taken up *seriatim* for adoption. The committee reported the following:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is a matter of common experience and observation, and does not require proof or argument, that the common state of intoxicating beverages is the occasion of innumerable private and public evils, of a most appalling character, and therefore citizens of all rank, especially magistrates, legislators and teachers of public sentiment should combine to put forth their most strenuous efforts to secure its suppression.

2d. That the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the only safe basis for a permanent temperance reformation.

3d. That the trafic in intoxicating beverages should be rendered illegal, either by direct prohibitary laws or by arming the people with power to suppress the trafic in their seperate municipalities, townships and boroughs.

4th. That this convention hail with pleasure the organization of the National Temperance Convention, and the State Temperance Union, the latter organized at Harrisburg on the 27th of February last, and in the District Association which we have this day resolved to organize, and other auxilary labors and organizations, we will labor to carry into effect, the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions.

The first was adopted by inserting the word "clergymen" between the words "especially" and "magistrates." This was done by consent of the committee upon recommendation of Rev. Davidson.

The second was adopted without correction.

Remarks on the spirit of the second resolution were made by Dr. Browne, Rev. Davidson and others.

The third and fourth were adopted without correction.

On motion of Rev. Cowden, a committee consisting of Dr. Browne, J. Harvey Stevenson, W. W. Walker, R. Craven and Wm. F. Cowden, to draft Constitution, &c.

On motion of Dr. Browne, Rev. Davidson was requested to address the convention and also to address the convention to-night immediately after convening.

Rev. Davidson then delivered an address.

It was moved that when we adjourn, we meet again at 7½ o'clock this P. M. and was agreed to.

Mr. Walker offered the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, the demoralizing and desolating influence of intemperance are so all prevading and so powerful as to threaten seriously to hinder National advancement in virtue, intelligence, wealth and fame; Therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon all good citizens everywhere, in the name of sobriety and virtue to form temperance associations in their respective communities and carry on organized, determined and unyielding warfare against the great enemy of all virtue and progress—*Intemperance*.

Mr. Walker moved the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to.

Dr. Browne asked leave for the committee on Constitution to retire.

Mr. Craven made a few remarks relative to the temperance spirit in Sharon, &c.

The Committee on Constitution by Dr. Browne; their chairman, reported a constitution, which was received and adopted.

Rev. Alfred suggested the propriety of including Butler county in the Union, which suggestion after being formally put to vote, was agreed to.

On motion of Rev. Davidson the committee proceeded to the election of officers under the new organization, which resulted as follows:

President.—Rev. Dr. R. A. Browne, of Lawrence county.

Vice President.—Col. Taylor, of Beaver Co.

Secretary.—J. Harvey Stevenson, of Lawrence Co.

Treasurer.—Richard Craven, of Mercer Co.

Executive Committee from Lawrence county.—Mr. W. W. Walker, Rev. Alexander, Rev. T. W. Winter.

Mercer Co.—Rev. Rice, Wm. S. Bailey, Rev. J. R. Findley.

Butler Co.—C. E. Anderson, Hon. Pillow, Rev. Dr. Young.

Beaver Co.—Rev Morrow, Mr. John Carter, Mr. E. A. Barnes.

Dr. Browne moved that the Secretary *pro. tem.*, the Secretary elect, and Mr. L. D. Durban be constituted a committee to prepare the minutes of the Convention for publication. Agreed to

Mr. Stevenson offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That Mr. W. W. Walker be requested to address the Convention to-night—to follow the address of Rev. Davidson. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Walker stated his inability to stay for the night session and thanked the convention for the compliment

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at the hour before designated.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Browne. The attendance was small on account of a rain which commenced falling about 7¼ o'clock and continued for nearly an hour.

Rev. Davidson addressed the convention at length in an able manner.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses of Rev. Davidson. Dr. Browne made a few remarks upon the prospect and work before us, and considered the future of the course of temperance bright.

On motion of Mr. Craven, the place for the annual meeting of the Union was fixed ta Sharon Mercer Co. third Wednesday of September next.

On motion of Rev. Davidson the convention adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Dr. Browne.

J. H. STEVENSON,
T. W. DOUGLASS,
L. D. DURBAN. } Committee.

Shall Judge Sharswood's Opinion Stand?

The opinion of Judge Sharswood, the Democratic candidate for the Bench of the Supreme Court, speaks for itself. The *Post* professes to be "gratified that the *Commercial* has published it in full," and invites, with much show of confidence, "to its consideration, every lawyer who is a lawyer." If the *Post* is so confident, why, we might ask, does it withhold the document from its own readers, and give its own soft blarney instead?—we published it in full over a week ago, and deemed it as carrying the evidence of its unsoundness in itself, to require little comment from us. The *Post*, on the contrary, withholds the opinion and gives its own harangues in place of it.

The opinion of Judge Sharswood is adverse to our present currency and would, if admitted, depreciate its value greatly, if it did not render it utterly worthless. The *Post* agrees with it. The opinion has not been admitted in any Court. In the Court and the case in which it was given, it was opposed by the other Judges and therefore had neither authority nor influence. Its very form and style are more like an argument of counsel than like an opinion from the Court. The citations from Marshall and Story might have been made by a member of the bar as well as by a Judge of the Bench. The relevancy of the citations is not admitted, but denied in the decision of the Judges.

This opinion, as it is called, or argument, of Judge Sharswood had no general importance, beyond the particular case that called it forth, until its author appeared as a candidate, by the Democratic nomination, for a seat on the Supreme Bench. It now becomes a matter of vast importance, from its connection with the question of currency and finance. It is easy to see how Judge Sharswood would decide every case that might involve the collection of money or the payment of debts, and what endless litigation and financial disaster would follow, had he the power as Judge of the Supreme Court to nullify the whole present system of currency in the State.

And from the blind and reckless zeal with which the party press advocate his sentiments or, at least praise them, while not giving them in his language to their readers, it is evident that Judge Sharswood is to be the representative of an organized war upon the present money interests of the Commonwealth, the effect of which would be to embarrass all kinds of business. We do not hold Judge Sharswood responsible immediately for these results for his opinion was given by him in a specific case legitimately before him in court. But the Democratic party is responsible for placing him and his opinion in the position they now occupy.—And it is but in accord with its entire policy for the last few years, to seek restoration to power and office, even by the damage of the country. That the Republic should receive no detriment, is the least and the last consideration entering into the policy of that degenerate political faction. It is a fitting sequel to its procedure during the rebellion that it should prosecute a war against the laws of Congress and the fiscal interest of the Union.—*Pitts. Com.*

W. W. Davis and W. A. Allison, publishers of the Juniata *Republican*, a Democratic sheet, have been held to bail to answer a charge of libel preferred by Col. John J. Patterson, of Mifflintown.

A. H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the defunct Southern Confederacy, was in Harrisburg Thursday afternoon, *en-route* to Perry county, where it is said he owns real estate.

(From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.)

Beaver Seminary and Institute.

The following members of the Visiting Committee, appointed by the Pittsburg Conference to attend the examinations of this institution—S. M. Hickman, J. M. Carr, J. Grant and D. N. White—were present, June 26th and 27th, and submit the following report:

The examination of the different classes was passed through consecutively, and it gives us pleasure to say that the young ladies throughout gave evidence of commendable proficency in their studies, reflecting much honor both upon themselves and their preceptors.

Professor R. T. Taylor, Principal, is not easily excelled in his position. He possesses rare qualifications as a teacher.

We do not therefore hesitate to commend Beaver Seminary to the patronage of the public. We do not doubt but that young ladies receive here as thorough an education as could be had at any other Institution teaching the same branches. And we may also add, that but few, if any, similar institutions have a more extended course of study. But the densely crowded rooms in which the classes were examined, together with the intense heat of the weather, forcibly reminded us that additional buildings are very much needed, especially a chapel sufficiently large and commodious for all such occasions.

And with the permission of our friends in Beaver, we would like to make the following suggestion: The Seminary in the past has not only taken a conspicuous place among the educational institutions of the country, but has proved a good financial investment to the town of Beaver. The educational facilities which it has furnished, have served greatly to increase the population of the place, and have imparted a corresponding increase to the value of property. Will not the citizens of Beaver now acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the institution by putting up such additional buildings as will make it every way commodious? Or, if this be an unpleasant way of putting the question, would it not be a good financial policy for the future to make the accommodations of the institution second to none in the land? This, added to its many other natural advantages, its easy access, healthful climate, and unsurpassed beauty of scenery would make it one of the most inviting places in the world, and would guarantee a still greater prosperity in the future than her ever been realized in the past.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S unpopularity in Philadelphia is being developed in the manner with which the financiers, bankers, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally regard his past course. By his decision in reference to legal tender currency, he created more confusion and individual loss among business men than did any other judicial officer in the United States by a decision from the bench. On this account the business men of the metropolis are resolved to cut Sharswood at the ballot-box. They aver, and justly so, that a man who struck a blow at the credit of the nation in the hour of its peril, is not to be trusted in peace when its highest honors are to be distributed. Hence the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Philadelphia, who are practical men, and who produce the wealth which maintains the Government, will oppose Sharswood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. A. FORTUNE'S

Red Front.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK OF

FOR

Ladies', Gents', and Children

AMOUNTING IN VALUE

TO

4,000 DOLLARS.

Having determined to sell them all during the next 2 weeks, they will be offered at prices regardless of COST.

I defy competition.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Auditor's Notice.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Alexander, Gibb, dec'd. Now to wit: June 17, 1867, the Court on motion of H. Hice, Esq., appoint, Thomas Henry, Esq., as Auditor to marshal the assets in the hands of David Anderson, administrator of said deceased, as shown by the balance on his accounts settled and confirmed by the Court. From the record.

SEAL. Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Clerk of Courts, in Beaver, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place parties in interest, may attend, if they see proper.

THOMAS HENRY, Auditor.

jy17'67:3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July 17, '67:1y.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, 1½ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to Capt. S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. jly17'67.

Normal Musical School.

PERSONS WHO ATTENDED THE LAST TWO sessions at Beaver, or who have been members of the Music Class, the three terms of the last year, will be admitted, to all or any of the exercises of the Normal Class, opening July 23d, at one-half the published rates. R. T. TAYLOR.

jy17'67:2t. (*Local* copy.)

Estrays.

TWO COWS.—One a Red, with white and red face white along her belly, and about nine years old the other, a black brindle, with white face, white streak around one eye, a point sawed off one horn, and about eleven years old, were taken up by the subscribers, on the 1st inst., in Hopewell township, Beaver county. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges and take them away.

JOHNSTON WHITE,
SETH W. IRWIN.

jy10'67:3t.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, July 3d, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months—payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, free of government tax. By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

jy17'67:2t.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. J. C. MOLTER.

jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$16 per m.
Pine " " "	$22 to 25 per m.
" Joists and Studding,	$20 per m.
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 per m.
Good "	$30 & 32 per m.
No. 1, Clear plank,	$50 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$40 per m.
" "	$30 per m.
A No. 1, faced boards,	$40 per m.
" " 2 "	$30 & 35 per m.
Common Boards, faced,	$25 & 30 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$32 per m.
Good common boards	$20, 22, 25 per m.
Flooring, a No. 1,	$35 per m.
" " 2,	$30 per m.
A No. 1, Shingles,	$6 per m.
" " 2,	$4 per m.
Lath	$4 per m.

jy17'67. J. & H. DARRAGH.

(*Local* copy and send bill to advertiser.)

THE PENN'A. & OHIO CANAL CO.

NOTICE FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF ITS Canal. By order of the stockholders and Directors of said Company, made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Ohio, passed March 29th, 1867, and ratified by act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania.

Notice to all concerned, is hereby given, that the question of abandoning the several divisions of said Canal, stated in said act, as hereinafter described, will be considered and passed upon by said Company, on Tuesday, the third day of September, A. D. 1867, unless previous thereto other responsible persons, Companies or corporations shall contract and agree to take and keep the same in repair and navigable condition at their expence and risk, and subject to all damages on account thereof, and save said Canal Company harmless therefrom. The several divisions of said Canal, which may be contracted for separately, are described in said act as follows, to-wit:

1st. From Akron to the Little Cuyahoga feeder at Middlebury; and including said feeder.

2d. Thence to the lock in the dam of the Cuyahoga River at Franklin, and including the reservoir in Portage County, with such portions of the feeders and Canals as may be required to conduct the water therefrom to said division.

3d. Thence to the crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Rail Road.

4th. Thence to Warren in Trumbull County.

5th. Thence to Girard in Trumbull County.

6th. Thence to the junction with the Pennsylvania Canals, in Lawrence County.

JAMES McKEWEN, President.

Warren O., July 10, 1867.—jy17'67:3t.

New Brighton Bounty Account.

BENJAMIN WILDE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT with the Borough of New Brighton, 1865:

DR.	
To amount of duplicate, 1864,	7,800 95
To amount of duplicate, 1865,	4,687 35
	12,708 42

CR.	
By exonerations on duplicate of 1864,	1,001 68
By amount paid principal on debt,	4,293 12
By amount paid principal on interest,	721 85
By commission for collecting and disbursing,	385 98
By balance on dup. of 1864, uncollected,	3,307 16
By balance on dup. of 1865, uncollected,	1,839 64
By amount applied to Borough purposes,	297 16
	12,708 42

JAMES WILSON, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of New Brighton:

DR.	
To cash of B. Wilde, Treasurer, 1865,	297 16
To balance on duplicate of 1864, uncollected,	993 91
To balance on duplicate of 1865, uncollected,	8,307 16
To amount on duplicate, 1866,	8,839 64
To error in Farran's tax,	8 47
To error in Miner and Merrick's tax,	320 00
	12,806 34

CR.	
By exonerations on duplicate, 1864,	61 39
By exonerations on duplicate, 1865,	384 35
By exonerations on duplicate, 1866,	422 06
By amount paid principal on debt,	4,334 46
By amount paid interest on debt,	704 87
By commission for collecting and disbursing,	148 11
By County Treas'rs. receipt for unseated lands,	68 10
By balance on dup. of 1864, uncollected,	548 58
By balance on dup. of 1865, uncollected,	1,222 85
By balance on dup. of 1866, uncollected,	1,433 21
By balance on dup. of 1866, uncollected,	99 91
By amount applied to Borough purposes,	297 16
	12,806 34

DR.

Statement of Borough debt for bounty purposes:	
To deficiency on call of 1864, advanced by R. E. and H. Hoops,	2,155 49
By interest on the above,	151 79
To note in bank,	2,000 00
To note in bank,	10,000 00
To amount bounty bonds sold,	750 00
To amount bounty bonds pd. eight veterans,	2,450 00
To interest and stamps on notes in bank,	1,247 19
To interest and stamps on bounty bonds,	380 50
To unsettled claims, about,	75 00
	19,651 99

CR.

By amount paid on debt by Wilde, 1865,	433 49
By am

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JULY 17, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

W. BINGHAM, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

Borough Account—New Brighton borough.
For Sale—I. C. Molter.
Dividend—National Bank of Beaver county.
Lumber—J. & B. Darragh.
Salt works—Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.
Estray notice—White & Irwin
Auditor's notice—Thomas Henry.
Cigars and tobacco—C. A. Decarnie.
Normal Music School—R. T. Taylor.
Penn'a. and Ohio Canal Co.—Jas. W. McEwen.
Closing out sale—F. A. Fortune.
Special notices—I. & J. Bestwick.
Special notices—B. S. Ranger.
Teachers Wanted—New Brighton boro.

BEAVER CO. MILITARY OFFICERS.—We have had compiled from the Adjutant General's Report, a complete list of all the military officers of the county, who served during the late war. The list will appear in the next issue of the *Argus*, and cannot fail to be very interesting to those particularly interested in it, as well as the public at large.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at Edinboro is without doubt the best place for the young people of western Pennsylvania to procure an education. Its advantages are surpassed by no similar institution known to us.—Every facility for those intending to become teachers. Circulars will be sent to all applicants. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.—*Erie Weekly Gazette.*

THE FALLSTON AND BRIGHTON DAMS.—The enterprising manufacturing companies of Fallston and New Brighton are building a new dam on the site of the former dam, 150 feet long and 9 feet high, which when completed will give the latter the advantage of dispensing with a race. They are pushing the enterprise forward with vigor, and we hope for them a successful completion.

ASSAULT AND BEATING.—On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Wiley, of this place, was arrested and brought before one of our justices on a charge of having severely beaten one of his children. A son aged about twelve or thirteen years. The justice after hearing the evidence of the prosecution, continued the case for four weeks.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.—Some few weeks ago the authorities, having ascertained that the roof covering the Court House was leaking badly, had it taken off, and a new one put on in its place. The paper on the inside, having also become much damaged presenting a ragged appearance, was taken off last week, and parties are now engaged in painting the court room. When the job is completed, it will look neat and clean.

THE "WALK" TO BRIDGEWATER.—The walk between this place and Bridgewater is about completed, and "fair weather" need not in the future deter pedestrians from traveling to and fro. The walk is about five feet in width, underlaid with stone, and these covered to the depth of three or four inches with gravel and clay. The walk when "beat" down, will be a comfortable one.

THIEVING IN BRIDGEWATER.—On last Wednesday night some depredators, not having a just conception of the law, entered the carpenter shop of Mr. Park, in Bridgewater, and took therefrom a lot of his tools. After which they visited the shop of Mr. Thomas Russell, and relieved him, of some of the implements of his trade. It is a great pity that these marauders could not be "nabbed" while plying their nefarious business.

REMARKABLE AGE OF A BIRD.—At the National Hotel in this place, can be seen a large red bird, which is known to have been caged for a period of *twenty years*. How far beyond this its age extends is unknown. Before Mr. Hall, of the National Hotel, became its owner, Mr. McCullough, a former hotel keeper of Beaver, had it under his care, and on his retirement from the hotel business, gave it to the former. It was originally brought from the south, and is a beautiful bird, and quite a curiosity.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—On the 10th inst., a man named Timothy Kinnison was brought to the jail of the county by virtue of assault and battery with intent to kill preferred by his wife. Esq. McFall, of Glasgow Borough, issued the warrant for his arrest, and forwarded him to jail, as above stated. Timothy, it appears, had some difficulties with his "better-half," and to relate matters, he is alleged to have undertaken the job of administering a sound "thrashing." For this kind management of Timothy's, he now finds himself in durance vile."

ORDER ON THE POOR HOUSE FARM.—We had occasion on the last week to pass over the Poor House farm of this county, and it was no little gratification to us to behold the crops this year upon it looked very promising. Potatoes, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, cabbage, &c., are not often anywhere this season. A most excellent garden, and quite a large one by the way too,) is also near the house. The steward is at the present time making some repairs upon the buildings which are very much needed.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—On Sunday afternoon some young men in Sharon walked out on the hill side to enjoy the fine weather and admire the beautiful scenery; and after having seated themselves peaceably, some aspiring ladies assembled them rudely, throwing stones at them and conducted themselves in a very ungentlemanly manner, quite characteristic and worthy of themselves. When fairly confronted by the ladies, the cowards ran and scrambled over fences, and hid behind trees &c.

The reporter has furnished us with their names, but we withhold, presuming that they will never be guilty of such conduct again.

BASE BALL.—We have noticed for some time past that base ball matches are quite common, and frequently as high as one and two thousand tallies are made in the contests. The victorious party is usually presented with a premium or awarded a purse for their labors. In view of the fact that almost every house and neighborhood is infected with more or less of these clubs, would not be well for our agricultural society to offer a premium this fall for "rat tails"? Some of our base ball clubs might convert themselves into rat clubs without little difficulty, and thus make a little money and accomplish more good than would result from a dozen of their best played games. Suppose the matter to think about.

BANK STOCK.—The recent examination at Harrisburg of the list of stockholders of Pennsylvania banks shows that quite a number of them belong to this county, and that our people have a good deal of capital invested in bank stock. The following will indicate the amount of money invested:

National Bank of Beaver county,	$162,780
Three Banks in Pittsburgh,	164,203
Amount,	$326,983

THE "GUINEA PIGS."—A trip across the Poor House farm last week put us in possession of the information that without numerous progeny of Guinea pigs that so recently filled the mind of the editor of the *Local* last summer, but few now remain. It will be remembered that during the last summer we made a raid upon them ourselves. Well, our captures at that time put an end to the further propagation of the species at that place; and we reasonably suspect that it was Odell's editorials that caused the few that remained to go into a decline and shuffle off this mortal coil. At all events they died, and no other satisfactory reason could be given us for their "taking off." We knew that pig editorials were a power in the land:—but that kill at 40 rods, is tough stuff; but editorials at two miles are tougher still.

THE ORGAN GRINDER.—On Friday last, one of those wandering vagabonds, known as organ grinders, passed through town, wending his music, to the annoyance of many people and the infinite delight of the little urchins of the place. He was accompanied in his perambulations by a monkey, which was taught to climb up the sides of houses, perch itself upon second story windows, and from there "survey the scene," &c. The display of "scamps" on the occasion was remarkably large. If we knew his name and his present whereabouts, we would suggest to him the propriety of storing away his show, and betaking himself to a harvest field. It would pay better, and be more genteel besides.

THE RACCOON SALT WORKS.—As the manufacture of salt in our county is destined to become an important item, and as we feel a lively interest in the development of all of our local resources, we were impelled on Thursday last to visit the salt works recently established in Raccoon township, this county. These works are located on the farm of Mr. Robert Potter, who holds a royalty of one-sixteenth in them, and were started under the following circumstances:

In February, 1865, Jas. M. Bailey, of Pittsburgh, Capt. J. V. M'Donald and Capt. S. B. French of this place, commenced boring for oil where these works are now located. Their labors carried the work to a depth of 940 feet into the earth. At this point they struck a powerful vein of saltwater which was thrown to the surface and out of the well with great force by the gas which seemed to underlay it. Finding no favorable symptoms of oil, they abandoned the enterprise. This was in October, 1866. In Feb., 1867, however, finding that the flow of salt water from the well showed no signs of abating, they conceived the idea of putting up works and commencing the manufacture of salt. The project was begun, and with commendable energy these works were built, and in April following they started their boiler, and from that time till now they have made on an average from 15 to 20 barrels per day. To do this has not consumed near all of the water supplied by the well, and the company are now engaged in putting up an additional boiler of the same size as the one at present used, additional tankage for settling and drying, which, when all is completed, will make the capacity of the works from 30 to 40 barrels per day.

The process of making salt is so simple and at the same time so interesting, that we shall run the risk of endeavoring to explain the operation as we noticed it at the works above referred to. The water and gas are first carried from the well in a large pipe to an air-tight tank, holding about 125 barrels, which stands in a house built for its protection. From this tank the water is taken to another open tank which stands near the works. From this one it is carried by means of a pipe directly into the boiler. From the air-tight tank above referred to there are two pipes by means of which the gas is conveyed from it and made serviceable in the works: one large pipe conducts a portion of the gas underneath the boiler; the other one, being much smaller, is used to convey gas into the rear of the works, where it is used for "lighting up" purposes. The gas found here, and collected as we have seen, answers a good purpose. In fact, it furnishes about two-thirds of all the heat required for boiling the salt. The coal needed in addition to the gas is only about sixty bushels per day, while other works of the same capacity, and without the use of gas, consume near three hundred bushels. After boiling the water a sufficient length of time, it is drawn off into tanks where it remains until settled; then it is taken into a grainer, and there grained (which is done entirely with gas taken from the well). From here it is conveyed to the salt house, and is ready for market.

The size of the boiler now used is 30 feet long, 8 feet wide and 30 inches deep. The grainer is the same size excepting that it is but 20 inches in depth. With the facilities now in use, as we have said before, the company manufactures from 15 to 20 barrels per day; when their improvements, now making, are completed, they will have the means at hand to swell this amount to 85 or 40 barrels every 24 hours.

The company are also about commencing the erection of a cooper shop, a building for boarding purposes, and all necessary structures for carrying on a permanent business of this kind. The company is composed now of the same gentlemen who originally connected themselves with the enterprise, and the management and supervision of the business have been entrusted to our townsmen, Capt. French, who has exhibited his usual energy in carrying the work forward to its present successful stage.

The salt manufactured by these gentleman is a very fine article (so regarded by all who have used it) and can be sold by them, at prices that should deter our people from going outside of our own limits to buy the article. Particularly will these works be convenient and advantageous to our south side friends, whose transportation facilities are so limited as to have heretofore obliged them to come with their teams a great distance, to this side of the river, for an article that is now manufactured and sold cheaply almost in their midst.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT.—Some few years ago a well-to-do man, named Robert Porter, of New Sewickley township, this county, married a young woman, a neighbor of his. Their married life, so far as we are advised, was a happy one, up until some time during the war. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Porter went into the military service of his country, leaving his wife, and, we believe, one child, in the care of his friends. She was well provided for. During the absence of her husband, being quite prepossessing in appearance, she was visited by a young man of that neighborhood named Alvah Shanor, whose attentions culminated in an attachment between the two.—Original intimacy followed, and was continued until the return of the husband. Her condition at once revealed to him the guilt of his wife, but loving her almost to distraction, he was induced to live with her as if nothing had happened, requiring only that all further intercourse with Shanor, of whatever character, should be at once and forever terminated. Matters continued thus for some time, when Porter discovered that his wife and Shanor had renewed their amours. Upbraiding her for her infidelity, and a breach of the compromise before made, she packed her trunk, and in company with Shanor, left for Pittsburg, where they passed for husband and wife. Porter took legal steps at once, and has an application now pending in our court for a divorce. From Pittsburgh the guilty pair went to Chicago, and but little was heard from them for the last three months, until on Friday last, the husband saw Shanor approaching the house of his mother, who lives in the neighborhood where the circumstances above detailed occurred. Porter armed himself with a gun and would have shot Shanor on the spot, but his friends deterred him. Afterwards, under the direction of some of his neighbors, Porter came to Rochester in the evening and had a warrant issued for Shanor's arrest. It was placed in the hands of Constable F. M. Anderson, who went out into that vicinity during the night, and arrested him at daylight on Saturday morning. He was immediately brought to the jail of this county, where he now is, and where he will likely remain until his infamous conduct is passed upon by a jury of "his countrymen." He represents, (so we are told,) that he does not know where his partner in guilt can be found. Whether he grew tired of her, and cast her off, or whether she abandoned him, and took up with another, is unknown to the friends of either of the parties, as well as the public at large. At all events, the weak, giddy, unthinking creature is lost to her friends just now, and probably lost to a life of virtue for all time to come.

Mr. Porter, the husband, is represented to have always led a life of sobriety and industry, and has the reputation of having been a good soldier while in the army. The community in which he lives, we understand, are all in sympathy with him in the deep affliction that has overtaken him.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.—The Erie Annual Conference, which held its session at New Castle, commencing July 10th, elected the following Ministers to represent that Conference in the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which convenes in Chicago, on the 1st of May, 1868, viz., W. L. Day, G. W. Maltby, R. H. Hulbert, R. A. Caruthers, E. J. L. Baker, G. W. Clark, J. Greer, and J. Peat.

ON A JOURNEY.—Prof. R. T. Taylor, of this place, is now and has been absent for some time past on a journey south of this. We have recently received papers from him mailed at Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk, for which he will please accept our thanks.

MARRIED.

DOUTHETT—CROWL.—At the residence of P. Crowl Esq., at Darlington, Pa., by Rev. H. Sturgeon, Mr. R. J. Douthett and Miss Matilda Crowl

JOHNSTON—HUNTER.—June 22, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dickey, Mr. B. D. Johnston to Miss Tillie J. Hunter, both of Ohio tp., Beaver Co., Penn'a.

WILSON—WILSON.—July 4, 1867, at Freedom, Pa., by the Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. John A. Wilson, of Logstown, and Miss Lide Wilson, same place.

BARNES—AMBERSON.—On the morning of the fourth of July, by Dr. D. X. Junkin, assisted by Rev. Wm. Cowden, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert C. Barnes, of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., to Miss Marian Amberson, of New Castle, Pa.

DIED.

PATTERSON.—On Wednesday morning, July 10th, 1867, at the residence of her mother, in Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa., of typhus fever, Mrs. Martha A. Patterson, beloved wife of Samuel G. Patterson, aged 20 years, 7 months and 24 days.

FEICHT.—On the 15th inst., in Beaver, Pa., of cholera infantum, an infant daughter of Dr. B. and Rebecca Feicht.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last appeared a notice concerning the death of an infant child of Mr. Clark, of Beaver, produced, as the attending physicians assert, by the effects of laughing gas administered to its mother; the child taking the breast soon after.

I am prompted to correct this assertion from a desire that the public may not be deprived of the benefit of this gas in the extraction of teeth, by any fear of dangerous or fatal results; at the same time, a notice in the *Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle* (see below) makes it a point of honor to vindicate the professional character of the physicians of this county.

It is not my desire to go into a lengthy explanation; but simply to give a few facts in refutation of this absurd notion, which could only have had its conception in the morbidly excited brain of some old womanish man.

Chloroform, a far more powerful, and in over doses a really poisonous, agent, has ever since its discovery, in innumerable occasions, been administered to females in labor, to facilitate delivery, and in no occasion has it produced injurious effects, or even inconvenience to the child, while yet the child is directly connected with the mother, receiving its support directly from the mother's blood. Now, if chloroform cannot even produce inconvenience under so very favorable circumstances, how can laughing gas, a perfectly harmless remedy, produce death to the nursing child?

Laughing gas is composed of hidrogen, two parts, and oxygen, one part, and every intelligent man knows that it undergoes a chemical change on its reception into the lungs.—The oxygen being taken up in excess by the blood corpuscles, and by its stimulating qualities producing a temporary intoxication, during which any short operation may be performed without much pain, and the nitrogen exhaled, with other gasses, during exhalation. The intoxication continues so long as the oxygen remains in excess in the blood; and when intelligence returns to the patient, it is because the blood has returned to its normal state, and contains nothing that could prove deleterious to either parent or offspring.

In conclusion, I would say that laughing gas is far more harmless to the community than the human gas contained in the pompous decision of the post mortem examiners.

Yours,
TRUTH.

(From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.)

Remarkable Sudden Death.

The Beaver *Argus* of this week reports a remarkable case of the sudden death of an infant child of Mr. John Clark, a resident of that place. The *Argus* states that the attending physicians decided that the child died from the effects of "laughing gas" administered to its mother while having her teeth extracted. Dr. Sill, of Pittsburgh, wishes to have the symptoms published in detail for the benefit of the public and the world at large, or, failing to obtain that, desires to have the length of the attending physicians' ears in a wood cut.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In the last number of the *Local*, I find the following in relation to the H. B. Anderson boys, and their father; and as you were not in the county at the time, I ask the privilege of replying to it myself:

"He sent the only sons he had who were able to bear arms (two in number) to do battle for the Consitution and the Union."

If Mr. Anderson ever "sent" his two sons "to do battle for the Constitution and the Union," his neighbors were never conscious of that fact. But on the contrary they believed then, and so believe now, that these sons went into the service against their father's wish and commands. Then too, the idea of claiming any credit for what either of them done after they *were* in the service is supremely ridiculous! Thomas, may have had brave and patriotic intentions when he left home, but after he got to the front, his ideas of patriotism and glory vanished, and he was admitted into the "drum corps,"—an organization stationed in time of battle, where "bullets do not reach, and where harm never comes." The other son, Sanford, went into the service in 1864, and is supposed to have volunteered for the *money* which he would get for doing so. At all events, he is known as a "bounty money recruit," was only out one year, was never in a battle in his life, and drew five hundred dollars of "bounty money" for his visit to Fortress Monroe, and a ride or two on a gunboat.

From this it can be seen that Mr. Anderson never "sent" his sons to the wars, and also that they never did anything, or amounted to anything after they went there on their own accord. I shall probably refer to the military career of the former of these sons again.

A MEMBER OF THE 140TH.

Something Funny.

ED. ARGUS.—The *Local* groweth funny.—In the last issue we are informed that Capt. Frank Maratta "has turned his back upon the Radical party," and was a delegate to the convention of the "Lost Cause" party.

This is decidedly funny, and occasions many a hearty laugh among his neighbors here.

If Capt. Maratta was ever anything else than a Democrat in politics, we poor Republicans are ignorant of the fact.

Some of us Republicans have assisted in making out lists of the voters in our borough nearly every year—making three lists viz: "Republican," "Democrat" and "Doubtful." But the name of "Maratta" is never once to be found in any other than the list of "Democrat." He was always numbered with the *faithful*.

The *Local* does him injustice in claiming him as a recent convert.

A ROCHESTER RADICAL.

EDITOR ARGUS.—Will you explain to your readers the circumstance of the "Lost Cause" candidate for Treasurer, and his family ordering Union Ladies off the pavement on a night of an illumination in the Borough of Beaver, whilst their only offense was that they were in favor of the Union and against the rebellion? And also whether his eldest son did not make night hideous, not long since, by his yells in favor of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy?

I would also like you would state if this candidate did not some time since levy on and sell a couple of pigs belonging to a poor woman, which had been given her by her neighbors, and being all the property she had, in the absence of her husband, and for his debt, and if she was not, in distressed circumstances?

These things should be fully explained, as he has set himself up as the "Lost Cause" candidate for Treasurer.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

EDITOR ARGUS: What has so "riled" the editor of the *Local*, that he raves and rants like a maniac, in the last issue of his paper? Has he discovered that the *Argus* is getting away ahead of it as a newspaper, or have you and "a Democrat" put him in a "split stick" on the Free Railroad question? The anger he exhibits, and the personal abuse heaped upon yourself and a few others, show that something or somebody has "cut him to the red," and what it was or who did it, I would like to know. INQUIRER.

ROCHESTER, PA., July 15, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS: Will you allow me to inquire through the columns of your paper, whether J. H. Odell was made Chairman of the "Lost Cause" County Committee on account of his *unmentionable* conduct with a colored person at the circus in our town.

A. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do not complain of hard times while you can go to I. & J. Bestwick's and purchase at reduced prices, wholesale or retail, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Wares. Also Stoves, Grates, Bird-cages, Porcelain, Kettles, and house furnishing Hardware. Tin Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order on short notice. All work warranted.

If you stand in need of choice Tea, go to Rangers; he keeps the best.

BISHOPRICKS, Baking Powder, for biscuits, at Ranger's.

RANGER has the best country smoked Sides and Shoulders in the market.

A VARIETY of Canned Fruit kept at Ranger's, in Bridgewater.

FOR strictly choice Coffee, go to Ranger's—he keeps it.

AN endless variety of Sugars, Prunes, the cheapest to the best, and will suit for all purposes, at Rangers.

☞ Mackerel, in half or quarter barrels, for harvest, at Ranger's.

☞ For Queensware, go to Ranger's, Bridgewater.

☞ Ranger has a few barrels of New Orleans Molasses left, purchased direct from the plantations.

☞ For cheap Dry Goods, go to Ranger's. He is receiving every week fresh supplies.

☞ Raisins and Prunes at Ranger's, in Bridgewater.

PEACHES and Dried Apples at Ranger's Bridgewater.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF
The National Bank of Beaver Co.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 1st, 1867.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts		$123,206 61
" under Protest		4,250 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		50,000 00
Real Estate and Banking-house		2,250 91
Furniture and Fixtures		2,258 95
Expense Account		2,238 25
Due from Banks		15,673 01
Specie		1,973 23
Legal Tender, Bank Notes and Checks		50,897 29
		$374,026 25

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,000 00
National Circulation	92,512 00
Circulation Bank of Beaver County	135 00
Dividends unpaid	1,854 57
Due Depositors	110,385 85
Discount, Exchange and Interest	12,090 83
	$374,028 25

The above is a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
jy3'67. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

LOCAL BOUNTY, TAX OF NEW SEWICKLEY township, for the years 1865 and 1866, Daniel Brenner, Treasurer for current year:

	DR.	CR.
To amount received of Collectors,	$3,340 00	
To amount received of John Garrard,	4,760 00	
To amount received of M'Gonsole's bond,	500 00	
	5,800 00	
By bonds, &c., paid by him,		$3,643 45
By discount and per centage,		57 99
By services rendered,		2 00
Cash to auditors,		2 00
Cash paid L. Morgan,		5 00
Amount of balance due 1864,		101 55
		5,811 99

Daniel Brenner, Treasurer for 1865.

	DR.	CR.
Amount received of Collector,	$4,745 46	
Amount subscription,	205 55	
Amount bond,	500 00	
	5,451 01	
By bonds redeemed,		$4,339 14
Interest,		724 71
Per cent. allowed for col'n and dis.,		56 13
Auditors fees,		2 00
Balance on account for 1865,		11 89
		5,278 88
Balance due township,		172 73
		5,451 01

T. F. ROBINSON, JOHN KNOVISHOW, Auditors.
jy5'67:3t.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes, and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.
jy10'67:tf

SPRING FASHIONS!
1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.
b mar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Lourimore & McGahan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. A. McGahan, who continues the business at the old stand, Broadway, New Brighton, and is authorized to collect all claims, and pay all debts due by the firm. All persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward at once and settle their accounts, and those having claims against the same, present them for settlement. J. M. LOURIMORE,
July 1, 1867. J. A. MCGAHAN.

On retiring from the firm of Lourimore & McGahan, I tender my thanks to our former patrons, and cheerfully solicit a continuance of the same to my late partner, who continues the same at the old stand, South side of Broad-way, New Brighton. J. M. LOURIMORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID SLAUGHTER, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.
MARGARET SLAUGHTER, Adm'rx.
JOHN TINSTMAN, Adm'r.
jy10'67:6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hon. BENJ. ADAMS, dec'd., late of Beaver boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WEYAND, Executor.
Beaver boro.
je19'67:6t

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

AT

Nelson & Roessler's

Nex door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & HOE STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power, of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, we are prepared and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the COURT HOUSE.
jy3'67:tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephraim Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness. EPHRAIM SMITH.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, Etc.

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash. CASE & LEBERET.
july1, 67:3mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES DUNCAN, late of South Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN DUNCAN, Adm'r.
jy5'67:6t. Ohio tp.

THE VERY LATEST!

6TH

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

GEALY'S NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST. SIDE OF THE RED POST, IN BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest Spring Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques. Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies' Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CHOTHS, ALL COLORS,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Just received, a large lot, very cheap. Call and see.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1865.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and, Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

AGENTS.—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [june5'67:6m

Dry Goods Store For Sale.

ALL the Goods in the Store lately owned and kept in the borough of Beaver by Hon BENJ. ADAMS, will be offered wholesale, for a short time, at *private sale*. The Stock consists of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., and will be sold at reasonable figures. A complete list of the goods can be seen at the Prothonotary's office. If the purchaser so desires, the room lately occupied as the Store room, will be rented, and may be continued for the same purpose.
july3d'67:3t. M. WEYAND, Executor.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondents will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july4'67:4mos.

(*Local* copy and send bill to advertiser.)

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

CAPITAL - - - $100.000.

OFFICE NO. 80, FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT:
HENRY LLOYD.
VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY LLOYD. | WILLIAM REA.
JAMES L. BENNETT, | JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
E. P. JONES, | JOHN D. SCULLY.
WM. M. GORMLY, | WILLIAM A. HERRON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in United States, State of Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.
jy3'67:2mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN REED, late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make them known without delay.
ANDREW WATTERSON, Adm'r.
je26'67:6t. Brighton tp.

NOTICE.

BEAVER WATER, PA., May 21st, 1867.

The Partnership

Heretofore existing under the firm name of

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Was this day

Dissolved by Mutual Consent,

JOHN STILES having sold his entire interest in the same. The undersigned will continue the business, at the old stand, under the firm name of

Shallenberger Bros.

And will strive to merit, to a still greater extent, the confidence and patronage of the community.

WM. S. SHALLENBERGER

Will, as before, give his

EXCLUSIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE BUSINESS,

And the constant aim of the new firm will be to

BUILD UP A PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE TRADE,

UPON

PRINCIPLES STRICTLY HONORABLE AND PROGRESSIVE.

They here state a few of the general principles they adopt, as essential to success:

1st. To buy and sell closely for cash, or its equivalent, in order to command the lowest prices and best markets.

2d. To exercise good taste and great discrimination in buying choice goods, and in keeping a full and varied stock.

3d. To carefully avoid the practice of misrepresenting, or of deceitfully concealing the real quality of goods, in order to effect sales.

And finally, in all respects, to do an honest and legitimate business, which will best serve the interest of the community, and to this end they ask the encouragement of liberal patronage.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Family Groceries!

Family Groceries and supplies will be the main branch of our business, and will include all articles usually found in a well furnished store, such as

FLOUR AND FEED, BACON, FISH,

Provisions

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We expect to keep a

GREAT VARIETY OF SUGARS,

And will sell at very small profits, especially in lots of from 20 to 50 or 100 lbs. for summer use.

Fine Teas and Coffees

Will also be leading articles.

FARMERS, READ THIS!

BUCKEYE
Mower and Reaper!

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

This extensively known, and deservedly popular Machine was submitted to the most vigorous test of its superiority, at a trial of competing machines that took place under the management of the New York Society, at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866. The committee consisted of eleven judges, and *forty* machines were entered as contestants for the prize. The trial lasted three weeks and the tests were most thorough. The result was announced at the State Fair held at Saratoga on the 12th of September last, and the

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

was then awarded the

BUCKEYE

as the machine

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

A similar testimony was awarded it in the same State in 1865. This machine is regarded by the thousands who can speak from experience, as the

Best in the World!

and is manufactured by the Incorporated Company of

C. AULTMAN & CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

Persons wanting any of these machines, can have them by applying to the undersigned, who is the agent for Beaver county.

JAMES PATTERSON,
apr17'67:3m New Galilee, Pa.

E. PENT STEWART.....R. A. WILSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILSON & STEWART,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFROM THE PUBlic, that they have have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

All of the latest styles, that have ever been brought to this county, and which they are prepared to sell

AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER,

Than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite purchasers to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have a shop connected to do all repairing.
All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 & 28 ST. CLAIR ST.,
Pittsburg, Pa.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent Green Oil Cloth, for window shades.

Transparent Window Shades,

BUFF HOLLANDS,
SHADE FIXTURES,
TASSELS, CORDS, &c., &c

ALSO, DEALERS IN

India Rubber Machine Belting, Hose, Steam Packing, Casket, Tubing, Cement, Clothing, and Rubber goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Rivets, Lubricating Steam Packing, &c.

Agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer.

A general assortment of the above named goods always on hand.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. [my1'67:6m

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A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Cranberries,	Hominy,
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
do Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
do Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
do Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
do Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar and Coffee.
☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,
nov28'66 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
M. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IMBRIE,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN R. EAKIN,
J. S. RUTAN,	H. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. BICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. R. HARBAH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES DILLON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN W. SMITH. }
je19'67:6t.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS FOR MARSHALL'S GREAT PORTRAIT of LINCOLN, established as the standard Portrait, pronounced by the best critics, a master-piece of modern art, and selling rapidly.—Teachers will find this an honorable and lucrative business during the summer vacation. Address immediately,

A. H. HUBBARD,
General Agent for Western Pa.
110 Wood street,
jy5'67:6t. Pittsburg.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.'S.,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,) can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, and
FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
CARBON OIL,
AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,
THE BEST PERFUMERY
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of PATENT MEDICINES always on hand.

ALSO, SEGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH, and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only*.

LOUIS BREHM & CO.
aug29'66:1y

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
AT REDUCED PRICES!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND WARRANTED!

PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM,
and CHAMBER SUITS,

In Every Variety and Style!

SCHOOLS,
HOTELS,
STEAMBOAT,
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FURNISHED ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

T. B. YOUNG & CO,
36 & 40 Smithfield strket,
mar26'67:6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1867—1y.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

je19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

C. I. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

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AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,
In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King."—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

Which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,
3 doors East of H. B. Anderson's Store.
jan9'67. Beaver, Pa.

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

jy25'66: 1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

M. MILLER. W. DOLBY. CHAS. LUKENS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Rochester Plaining, Sash and Door Mill.

Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa

(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, Planed Lumber, Dressing, Flooring, Siding, Shelving, Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also proprietors of Clarke & Rhinesmith's Patent Weather Boarding, Patented May 1st, 1866, for the exterior of houses, &c. This siding consists in forming the various strips of boards of a level or tapering shape across its entire width with lower or thicker edge, made with a suitable moulding to impart a neat and finished appearance. Shop rights for the manufacture and use of this siding in Beaver county will be sold reasonably.

Having had much experience in building, and the Lumber business generally added to our new facilities for its manufacture, we feel confidence in inviting our old friends and patrons to call and examine for themselves, before contracting elsewhere. [apr10'67:tf

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HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
jan2,'67.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Rolls of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds,	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater, Pa.

CARPET STORE
Removal.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURG,

Built by them expressly for the accommodation of their large and increasing business. Having very superior facilities for business, they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail to the trade and public at lowest market rates.

mar6'67:1y] McCALLUM BROTHERS.

WEDDING CAKES,

Fancy Pastry, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad Street, New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of the city establishments. Prompt attention given to all orders from a distance. Their

ICE-CREAM SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

my29'67 GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE PLACE TO GET ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

IS AT

JOSEPH M. DEVENNY'S
DRUG STORE,
Broadway, New Brighton.

MIXED PAINTS and PUTTY always on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. [je19'67:3m.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

Of WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and logs, lath and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached. Pa trons of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction.

je36'67:tf

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

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W. A. ROSE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Mansion House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my29'67:tf

---

S. J. CROSS & CO.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.,

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
DeLAINE, ALPACCAS,
COBURGS, FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,
WOOL DeLAINES, all Colors,
BLACK SILK, TIKING,
TABLING, TOWELING,
CHECK, JEANT,
TWEEDS, SATINETC,
CAIRE&Z, BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles;

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted Stock, consisting, in part, of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE, BUTT,
STRA HINGE, SCREW,
HUTTER HINGE, BOLT,
LOCKS, NAIL, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all Sizes, and Double Strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, for

HARDWARE,
GLASS AND NAILS,
LINSEED OIL,
BENZINE,
COAT'S PATENT DYER,
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,
GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A Fresh and Full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,
LARD OIL,
QUEENSWARE,
STONE WARE, &c., &c.

☞ All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ S. J. CROSS is Conveyancer—Agent of Samuel Sinles and the Rochester Land Company. Also Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS'S STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67:1y

THE PLACE TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND

SEE THEM!

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED A COMplete and fine assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Prints	10 cents.
Ginghams	18 "
Brown Muslin	12½ "
Bleached Muslin	11½ "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Call and see our goods. No charges for showing them. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ORR & DAWSON,
my6'67:3m Third street, Beaver, Pa.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Stewart's Row, Bridge street,
oc10'66—my2'67 Bridgewater, Pa.

J. M. Harton,
DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anesthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

NEW STORE!

EXCLUSIVELY

Boots and Shoes!

PERSONS DESIROUS OF ECONOMISING, WILL find it to their interest to call at

RUSH'S NEW STORE.

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

[OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.]

The undersigned, having had seventeen years experience in the business, feels himself fully confident, with his facilities for receiving goods direct from the Manufacturers, that it will be to every person's advantage to call and examine for themselves. [up10:3m

---

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bopler Hotel,)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:6m

---

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,
Fashionable Hatters,
No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices. may22'67:1y

---

BEAVER FALLS MILL.

THE BEAVER FALLS MILL COMPANY HAVE their New Mill completed, and in successful operation. In addition to Merchant Work they are prepared to do all kinds of Custom Work, in the best manner, and on short notice.

The highest market price will be paid in Cash for all kinds of Grain delivered at the Mill. may1'67:3m

---

A Great Change!

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AT THE

Corner of Diamond & Third St.,

Beaver, Pa.

THE DRUG STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Hamilton & Anderson has been purchased by

J. B. RHODES,

WHO NOW OFFERS

A Full and Complete Stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Perfumery,

SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES,

And Brushes of All Kinds.

PROPRIETARY GOODS AND DYE-STUFFS.

☞ We are prepared to sell PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD, AND OILS OF ALL KINDS, *at Pittsburgh prices.*

☞ *Please Call and be Convinced!* ☜

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES.

Our stock of Alcohols, Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, and other Liquors, will be found complete, and, being selected with great care, can be relied upon as being *Pure* as can be obtained, and will be sold for Medical, Mechanical, and Sacramental purposes *only*.

☞ Prescriptions and Family Receipts Accurately Filled at All Hours.

Our Prescription and Medicine Department being under the personal supervision of Mr. J. M. HARTON, with an experience of seven years, we flatter ourselves that we can give full satisfaction in any branch of the business.

☞ Remember the place—near the Post Office, corner Third street and the Diamond, Beaver.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver, Apr24'67:1y J. B. RHODES.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET, (1 DOOR BELOW SEMINARY,)

Beaver, Pa.

OFFERS TO HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS a select Stock of the

LATEST STYLES
In Trimmings,

EMBROIDERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
RUFFLES,
RIBBONS,
BUTTONS,
HOSIERY,
CORSETS,
GLOVES,
TIDIES,
BAL. SKIRTS.

The new style Invisible Empress Trail Hoop Skirt, Veil Stuffs, Grenadines, Sun Umbrellas, Zephyrs, Ladies' and Gent's Paper Cuffs and Collars, &c.

MILLINERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hats and Bonnets, very cheap. Flowers in every variety, cheap. Hats and Bonnets altered and cleaned, cheap.

Also, Dress-making, Cloak and Sack Cutting, Pinking, &c., &c.

Madame Demorest's Latest Paris and N. York Trimmed Patterns constantly on hand.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.

As our stock has been purchased at low prices it is offered at corresponding low rates. Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

☞ Don't forget the place—one door below the Seminary, Third street, Beaver, Pa.

J. H. BENCE

apr17'67:3m

Fourth Arrival of

NEW GOODS

THIS SEASON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO THEIR friends and customers, for the generous patronage heretofore bestowed, take pleasure in informing them that they have just received a large and varied assortment of New Goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DRESS-GOODS,

Purchased Since the Late Great Decline in prices.

A splendid stock of made up Clothing, of the best material, best workmanship, and of the latest styles just opened.

A full assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters as usual, always kept on hand, and sold at the lowest possible rates.

The best sugar-cured Hams, Side-meat and Beef, together with an extensive stock of Flour, Shoes, Plows, Plow-shares, &c., &c., kept and offered cheap.

Our stock of Groceries, Teas, and Syrups, are the best that can be purchased, and our assortment is ever regularly kept up.

Country Produce, as heretofore, taken in exchange for Goods, on the most favorable terms, at the old stand, opposite National Hotel, Beaver, Pa.

THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

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Hubbard Mowers and Reapers!

The Best Machine in the U. S.

AT THE GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL OF Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, and lasting three weeks, Grand Gold Medal and highest premium was awarded to the Hubbard Combined Mower & Reaper with self-rake attached—the best Combined Machine. At the Grand Mowing and Reaping trial of the Franklin Institute, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1865, the first premium Grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Hubbard. The Hubbard also has for six successive years the first premium at the County Fairs.

For Sale by
HARVEY M'COWN,
Enon Valley Pa.

may22'67:2m

SEA ISLAND SHELLS.

PERSONS WISHING TO ADORN GARDEN walks and mounds, or ornament Cemetery lots, would do well to apply at Lukens's Wharf, Rochester, where a splendid lot of Washed SEA ISLAND SHELLS has just been received.

W. H. LUKENS.

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